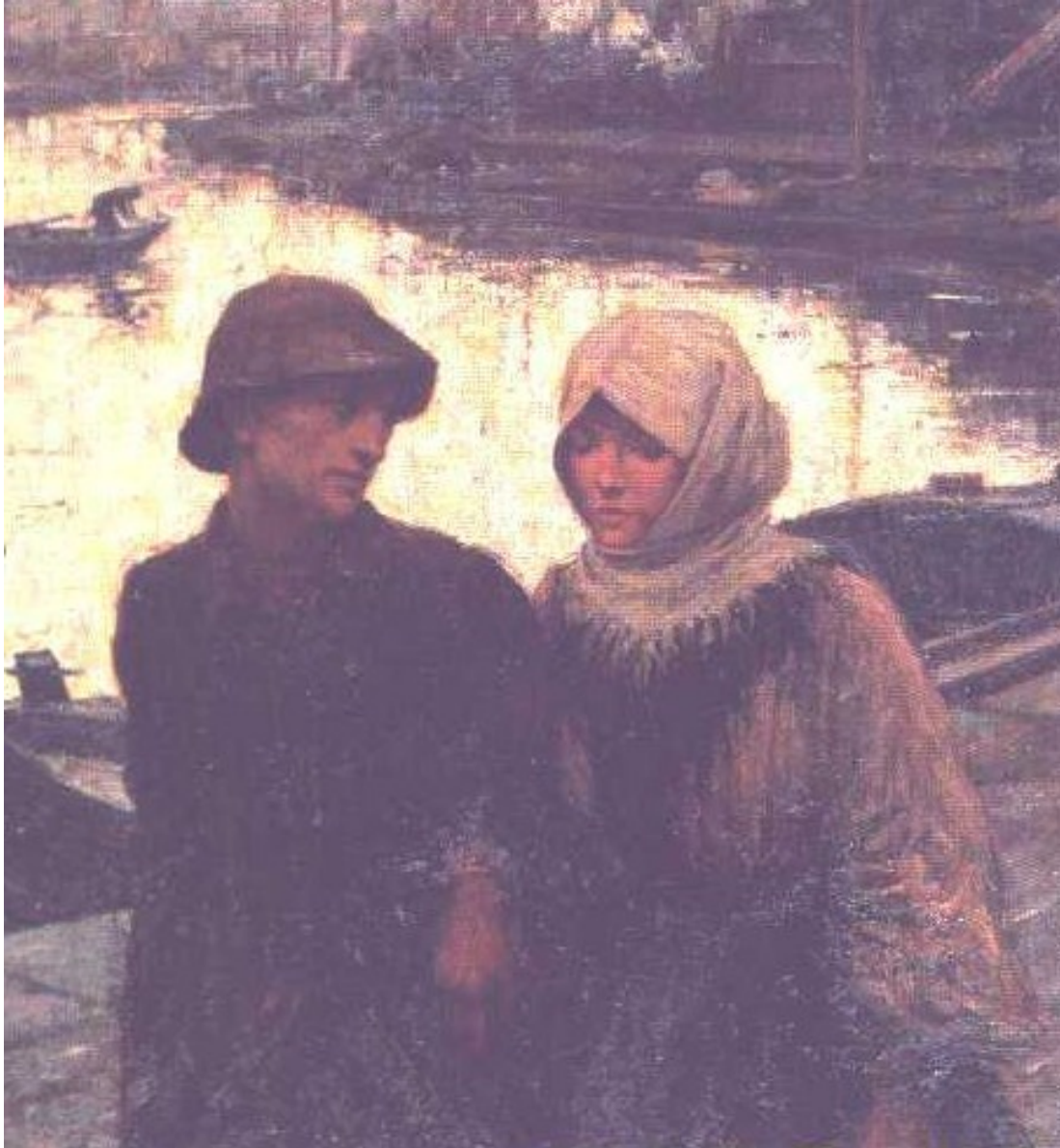


Belgian Laces



BELGIAN LACES
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THE BELGIAN RESEARCHERS
Belgian American Heritage Association

Our principal objective is:
Keep the Belgian Heritage alive in our hearts and in the hearts of our posterity

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Letter from the Editor - Membership	p25
Ellis Island American Family Immigration History Center:	p25
"The War Volunteer" by Caspar D.	p26
ROCK ISLAND, IL - 1900 US CENSUS - Part 4	p27
"A BRIEF STOP AT ROCK ISLAND COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY,"by Michael John Neill	p30
Declarations of Intention, Douglas Co. Wisconsin, Part 1, By John BUYTAERT, MI	p32
History of Lace	p35
DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION — BROWN COUNTY, WISCONSIN, by MaryAnn Defnet	p36
In the Land of Quarries: Dongelberg-Opprebais, by Joseph TORDOIR	p37
Belgians in the United States 1990 Census	p39
Female Labor in the Mines, by Marcel NIHOUL	p40
The LETE Family Tree, Submitted by Daniel DUPREZ	p42
Belgian Emigrants from the Borinage, Combined work of J. DUCAT, D. JONES, P.SNYDER & R.BRINDLE	p43
The emigration of inhabitants from the Land of Arlon, Pt 2, by André GEORGES	p45
Area News	p47
Queries	p47

Welcome New Members!

932. Paul Gerard, Green Bay, WI
 933. Elaine Lo Bianco, Coldwater, OH
 934. Roy J. Reynolds, Aloha, OR
 935. Shirley W. Rowe, San Antonio, TX
 936. Richard F. Strimel, Mililani, HI
 937. Bernart R. D. Volant, Brussels, Belgium

Dear Friends,

This year has already brought many great developments in genealogical research. Most of you are probably already aware and may have already begin using the Ellis Island website to find their emigrant ancestors.

There were so many ships, every year! And so many errors!!!

But listen to our wonderful friend Matt himself. (his words follow)

One business matter I need to bring up. The price of postage is supposed to go up again in July. Depending on the increase in expense, it may be necessary to increase the membership dues for 2002. I will let you know for sure in the next issue.

Anyway,... enough of me... Here's Matt!

Take good care,

Régine

"I finally got into the ship manifest for Alexina's ship, the Belgenland, which arrived in NY from Antwerp on Jan 13, 1893! Finding Alexina's listing on line 281 solves several mysteries:

1. The reason why we couldn't find Alexina's 1st husband (Désiré MOLLE) in the EI search engine, is because his name is badly misspelled in the ship manifest. He is listed as Desire MATLE (maybe this is how it sounded to the log taker?).
2. Alexina did indeed sail to America with her entire (first) family, including:
 - a. Desire MOLLE sr. (male, age 33)
 - b. Desire MOLLE jr. (male, age 10)
 - c. Valerio MOLLE (male, age 8) - Ellen's grandfather Valere
 - d. Alma MOLLE (female, age 5) - "Alexina jr."
 - e. Actrole MOLLE (age 2) - "Aschel"
 - f. Rachel MOLLE (female, 9 months old) - erroneously listed as a male
3. Alexina did not sail by herself, and she didn't "elope to America" with my great grandfather, Jean Philippe VIRONET (a.k.a., John Phillip VERONA), as stated by family legend. I also noticed that most of the Belgians from Jumet sailed together... there are 8 others from Jumet on this ship.

Now if I could just find John Verona's ship manifest; unfortunately he came over in 1889, so he won't be listed on the EI site." Matt Verona - mattverona@ev1.net

Ellis Island American Family Immigration History Center:

Family Trees Get New Link: Ellis Island puts immigrant records database on Internet

by Mae M. Cheng

David Schwartzman of Manhattan spent years in an ultimately successful search for the immigration records of his paternal grandparents, who came through Ellis Island in the early 1900s. That information can now be found within minutes.

A database housing about 22 million records of immigrant arrivals through New York Harbor from 1892 to 1924 will be made available to the public at Ellis Island and on the Internet.

More than 12,000 volunteers from The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints have worked about 5.6 million hours since 1993 to extract the records from nearly 3,700 rolls of microfilm and enter them into the database, according to officials with the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation Inc.

"It's a marvelous way of helping people in this nation of immigrants to establish a tie," said Richard Turley Jr., managing director of the Family and Church History Department at the church.

For Schwartzman and others researching family histories, the database is a valuable resource that can provide information such as an immigrant's date of arrival, age, ethnicity, port of departure and the ship that brought him to the United States.

"This project is an important link between our past and our future," said Stephen Briganti, president and chief executive of the foundation.

Many of the original ship manifests were destroyed and the immigration records held in rolls of microfilm at the National Archives and Records Administration, officials said. Before the automation of the records, searching the microfilm for a particular passenger was often a time-consuming process.

"It at least gives you a faster starting point," Schwartzman said of the database. "If you look at a family tree and you go back four, five generations, you start to see how many people it took to make you who you are. It's amazing."

The database will be accessible through 41 computer workstations at the Ellis Island American Family Immigration History Center. Admission to the center is \$5. Access to the database can also be obtained free on the Internet at

www.ellislandrecords.org



"The War Volunteer"

Caspar D., 1988 - (taken from the VOX)

Our national flag is a part of our daily life and none of us remain indifferent to it.

However, very few know its history and the origins of its present form, or its trials through the centuries.

Symbol of the Country.

The value, whether symbolical or sentimental, of our present flag goes back to the days of Napoléon. It is in those days that the flag developed its own rites, its particular mystique. Before that, one admired the figure drawn on the emblem, sign of the noble or royal family. Since Napoléon, the flag has become an independent symbol: one pays honor to it or mourns its loss.

The flag is a rallying sign. It unites a people conscious of belonging to a particular country. It takes value when hoisted and unfurled for its citizens, on their soil. As a symbolical object, the flag is the privileged sign that the armies carry before them in combat or in celebration of victory or liberation.

The flag thus binds a country together. Folded, it survives in our memories by its colors: black, yellow, red.

But where did these colors come from? What did they go through over the centuries?

Our country: Lotharingia

In 843, the Treaty of Verdun dissolved Charlemagne's empire. Soon after, Lotharingia was born, made up, in large part, of our provinces.

The standard of Lothaire II, King of Lotharingia (855-869), was as follows: three horizontal bands: red, white, red.

Red symbolized courage, bodness, and bravery. White stood for innocence, virginity, and purity.

This first standard is found in many coats of arms of families in Belgium.

At the end of the 12th century, our first flag disappears as the Duchy of Lotharingia becomes fragmented into several small principalities, which each creates its own emblem. However the red and white remain in the flag of Brabant until the second half of the 13th century.

Under the Dukes of Burgundy

Towards the end of the feudal system, during the 15th century, the Dukes of Burgundy managed to achieve the political and territorial reunification of our provinces. We then belonged to the Lower-Countries of which we make up the Southern Provinces. The flag, sign of this unification would be a white banner with the red cross of St Andrew (cross in shape of a X). The banners colors were once again that of the Dukes of Lothier, even though they are laid differently. The colors remained unchanged and would be confirmed by the marriage of Marie of Burgundy to Maximilian of Austria, whose coat of arms was «l'écu de gueules (red) à la fasce d'argent (white)»

Charles-Quint

Towards the end of the 15th century, the dukes of Burgundy allied themselves with Spain. With the union of Philippe the Fair with Jeanne of Castille, Charles-Quint, heir to the

Burgundy Netherlands, imposed the Spanish colors to our flag by mixing them in with ours: red and yellow, symbols of riches, strength and purity, of faith and constancy. We now have a red, white and yellow horizontal flag.

The Revolution of Brabant

Responding to what seemed to them a provocation from the emperor, the people of Brussels begin to wear a tri-colored cockade bearing Brabant's colors on May 30th, 1787. Brabant's coat of arms was sable (black) with a golden lion (yellow) armed and "lampasse de gueules" with red tongues.

These colors were well chosen to rally the whole country as they corresponded also with the coats of arms of the other Belgian provinces and their black, yellow and red colors of its lions.

When the Revolution of Brabant broke out in 1789, our three national colors appeared on a military standard for the first time.

On December 10th, 1789, during a Mass at St. Gudule's, as the faithful began to recite the credo, a big tri-colored cockade was flown at the jube of the cathedral. Other smaller cockades are also given to the enthusiastic crowd. On February 25th, 1790, the French followers tried to pass around cockades displaying the French colors. This attempt failed. The Brabant colors won. However by the end of 1790, the Austrians were back in power.

Momentary disappearance of the flag

Between the Revolution of Brabant of 1789-1790 and the Belgian Revolution in 1830, our country saw a succession of foreign regimes: Austrian, French and Dutch occupied Belgium one after the other. The Belgian flag went to sleep for 40 years.

It was however not forgotten as proven on August 26th, 1830. August 26th, 1830: the banners' race.

The day following the performance of "La Muette de Portici". Brussels, full of enthousiam, flies flags of all colors. But one flag rang wrong in this patriotic atmosphere: the French flag flies in front of the Courthouse, risking to derail the Belgian insurrection.

Alarmed by this attempt of some French and foreign sympathizers to regain our Revolution, Lucien Jottrand, lawyer and reporter for the "Courrier des Pays-Bas", asked his friend Edouard Ducpétiaux to revive the national colors, flown during the Revolution of Brabant in 1790. Conscious of how important this was (the French tendencies had already tried to spread the French flag on our soil, in February 1790), this gentleman rushed to the Grand-Place and, not too far from there, at the corner of the rue de la Colline, burst in the ABTS' sewing goods store. The merchants were informed of the situation and Mrs. ABTS sewed up two flags made of three bands of merino. The first flag would fly over the Courthouse replacing the French flag not a second too soon,

and the second flag was held in reserve by a friend of DUCPETIAUX, Alexandre VANHULST, to be held up at the head of the 1st Company of the Citizen Guards thus rallying the people of Brussels to the national cause: "We are Belgians, we want to remain Belgian, here are our colors, no French prefecture!"

Around 11am, the ensign was hoisted up at the Courthouse. By nightfall, the Belgian flag has replaced the "Outre-Quévrain" one in the streets of Brussels.

The standard spread out.

It's a historical date for our flag, which found itself propelled to the rank of national symbol. On August 31st, the Prince of Orange receives a delegation of notables from Brussels to present their complaints. At this point in the revolution, the question of national independence had not yet surfaced. It was only a matter of having our rights recognized. The Prince gets upset at the sight of the cockade that one of the notables is wearing but he doesn't insist.

As August ends and September begins, the Revolution, as its new symbol spread like a powder trail across the whole country. On September 1st, when the Prince goes to Brussels, he finds his streets decked with the black, yellow and red. From then on, Belgians from all corners of the country will fight against the Dutch occupant under these colors. One dies for the flag, one wins by the flag. On September 30th, the temporary government officially adopts its emblem, soon after followed by the national Congress. As for the urban Guard, its rules are precise that it will "continue to bear as distinctive colors, the ancient colors of Brabant, red, yellow and black". Let's note that in those days, the color stripes were always laid horizontally. On October 30th, the whole army, including the Urban Guards, is required to bear the national cockade.

Parallel to the pole

A few months later, another decision is made concerning the young Belgian flag: the temporary government decrees, on January 23rd, 1831, that the color stripes should run vertically, parallel to the pole. On February 7th, a decree concerning the

flag is introduced into the Constitution. The following October 12th, our emblem is given its final form, under pressure from the Marine Department who wants to make the country's flag correspond with the maritime standard. Black next to the pole, conforming with heraldic rules. Thus the Belgian flag is made of three stripes of equal width, black, yellow and red, placed vertically, with the ratio of the length to the height of the flag to be as four is to three.

NB: Why this vertical placement? The answer is not clear. The horizontal order might have been too much of a reminder of the Dutch flag? The sailors might have confused the two maritime standards? Or might the patriots have kept some sympathy for the French revolution and its vertical tricolored cockade?

Whatever the case, this old horizontal disposition of colors made its last appearance around September 1832, when a royal decree granted flags to one hundred towns that had distinguished themselves at the time of the liberation of the territories. These flags, never meant to be flown, commemorate the hard days of 1830; it is logical that they would be true to the original horizontal lay out.

The horizontal stripes disappear completely after the Revolution Commemorative Festivities in 1838.

Conclusion

Along the 20th century, our flag has had many opportunities to be pulled out of the cupboards. At the Liberation in 1944, sewing goods stores were once again invaded to cover our country with national flags.

The colors of the Belgian flag predate those of the French flag. The modern French flag only dates to January 15th, 1794 and would sleep through the long eclipse of the Restoration until the July Revolution (1830). The Italian colors were hoisted for the first time in Bologna on November 3rd, 1794. Finally, in the early 70s, our flag even took a tour of the Moon, in the form of small pennants, during the Apollo 7 Mission (1969) and Apollo 12 Mission (1972). Surrounded by lunar rocks, they are on display at the Museum of Natural History in Brussels.

ROCK ISLAND, IL - 1900 US CENSUS - Extracted from FHL#1240339 - part 4

DE POPPE, Charles	X	M	Apr 1861	Belgium	1881-Na	teamster
DE POPPE, Laene	W	F	Sep 1866	Belgium	1881	
DE POPPE, Emma	D	F	Sep 1887	IL		at school
DE POPPE, Frank	S	M	Feb 1890	IL		at school
DE POPPE, August	S	M	Dec 1892	IL		at school
DE POPPE, Edward	S	M	Mar 1895	IL		at school
DE POPPE, Amil	S	M	May 1899	IL		
HENDRICKS, Peter	X	M	Oct 1854	Belgium	1893	laborer-shop
HENDRICKS, Mary	W	F	Jul 1857	Belgium	1893	
HENDRICKS, John	S	M	Dec 1879	Belgium	1893	works Wheelshop
HENDRICKS, Henry	S	M	Dec 1882	Belgium	1893	works Wheelshop
HENDRICKS, Emma	D	F	Sep 1884	Belgium	1893	
HENDRICKS, Evo	S	M	Oct 1886	Belgium	1893	at school
HENDRICKS, Amil	S	M	Jun 1888	Belgium	1893	at school
HENDRICKS, Charles	S	M	Dec 1895	IL		

Moline Twp - 4 June 1900

VERMULEN, Leo	X	M	Aug 1870	Belgium	1898-Na	Brickmaking
VERMULEN, Sylvia	W	F	Aug 1872	Belgium	1898	
VERMULEN, Augusta	D	F	Aug 1890	Belgium	1898	at school
VERMULEN, Raynor	S	M	May 1896	Belgium	1898	
VERMULEN, Peter	S	M	Jun 1899	IL		
AUGUST, Cloc	X	M	Oct 1870	Belgium	1898-Na	Brickmaking
AUGUST, Louise	W	F	Nov 1867	Belgium	1898	
AUGUST, Mabarn	D	F	May 1896	Belgium	1898	
AUGUST, Theriear	S	M	Sep 1897	Belgium	1898	
VANDENBUSSCHE, Peter	X	M	Apr 1868	Belgium	1892-Na	cormplanter
VANDENBUSSCHE, Kati	W	F	Oct 18..	Holland	1880	
VANDENBUSSCHE, Ida	D	F	Mar 1896	WI		
VANDENBUSSCHE, Martha	D	F	May 1897	WI		
VANDENBUSSCHE, Leon	S	M	Apr 1899	WI		
VAN ACKEREN, Peter	X	M	Feb 1850	Belgium	1898-Pa	machinist
VAN ACKEREN, Louisa	W	F	Feb 1850	Belgium	1898	
PAVEVELA (?) , Peter	X	M	Oct 1853	Belgium	1890	Day Laborer
PAVEVELA, Julia	W	F	Oct 18..	Belgium	1896	
PAVEVELA, Vergrinna	D	F	Mar 1880	Belgium	1894	
PAVEVELA, Emma	D	F	Mar 1881	Belgium	1894	servant
PAVEVELA, Ceyril	S	M	Aug 1883	Belgium	1894	day laborer
PAVEVELA, Phasailde	D	F	Feb 1885	Belgium	1896	at school
PAVEVELA, Camill	S	M	Oct 1888	Belgium	1896	at school
PAVEVELA, Achil	S	M	Nov 1891	Belgium	1896	at school
KHUNS, Matthys	X	M	Oct 1841	Belgium	1880-Na?	
KHUNS, Julia	W	F	Sep 1842	Belgium	1880	
KHUNS, Tillie	D	F	Feb 1873	Belgium	1880	
KHUNS, Mary	D	F	May 1880	Belgium	1880	
KHUNS, Mary	GD	F	Dec 1893	IO		at school
KHUNS, Lizzie	GD	F	Aug 1893	IL		
KHUNS, Charles	GS	M	May 1896	IL		
KHUNS, Emma	GD	F	September 1900	IL		
VAN HOSK, Peter	X	M	May 1865	Belgium	1891-Na	Brickmaker
VAN HOSK, Louisa	W	F	May 1872	Belgium	1891	
VAN HOSK, Emma	D	F	Aug 1890	NJ		at school
VAN HOSK, Charles	S	M	Jun 1898	IL		
COLSON, Charles	X	M	Dec 1869	Belgium	1897	
COLSON, Elena	W	F	Apr 1875	Belgium	1897	
COLSON, Mary	D	F	Jan 1898	IL		
COLSON, Agenes	D	F	May 1900	IL		
MERSMEN, Edward	X	M	Apr 1856	Belgium	1870-Na	carpenter
MERSMEN, Minnie	W	F	Apr 1866	Holland		
MERSMEN, Lucy	D	F	Aug 188 IL			at school
MERSMEN, Anna	D	F	Apr 1891	IL		at school
MERSMEN, Johanna	D	F	May 1892	MN		at school
MERSMEN, Juliana	D	F	Feb 1900	IL		
MERSMEN, Peter	Boarder	M	Jul 1848	Belgium	1870-Na	Brickmaker
MOOS, John	X	M	1862	Belgium	1899	Brickmaker
MOOS, Lena	W	F	1870	Belgium	1899	
MOOS, Eladis	D	F	Aug 1890	Belgium	1899	at school
MOOS, Charlie	S	M	Nov 1896	Belgium	1899	

DERIC , Elanas	X	M	May 1859	Belgium	1892-Al	corn planter
DERIC, Carse?	W	F	Feb 1859	Belgium	1892	
DERIC, Proserd?	S	M	Nov 1883	Belgium	1892	
DERIC, August	S	M	May 1888	Belgium	1892	
DERIC, Mary	D	F	Apr 1894	IL		
DERIC, Millie	D	F	Jun 1897	IL		
LANEILLE , Louis	X	M	Jan 1869	Belgium	1887-Na	Provision dealer
LANEILLE, Mary	W	F	Apr 1867	France	1882	
LANEILLE, Charlie	S	M	Dec 1895	IL		at school
LANEILLE, Mary	D	F	Sep 1890	IL		
LANEILLE, Minnie	D	F	Sep 1897	IL		
LANEILLE, Celest	S	M	Apr 1893	IL		
LANEILLE, Lizzie	D	F	May 1898	IL		
LANEILLE, Joseph	S	M	Mar 1900	IL		
BERENS , Ed	X	M	Apr 1857	Belgium	1889-Na	Steelworks
BERENS, Minnie	W	F	Jun 1859	Belgium	1889	
BERENS, August	S	M	May 1884	Belgium	1889	farm laborer
BERENS, Leman	S	M	Jul 1887	Belgium	1889	wheelwright
BERENS, Amil	S	M	Aug 1891	NJ		at school
BERENS, Emma	D	F	Sep 1893	IL		at school
BERENS, Charlie	S	M	Oct 1894	IL		
BERENS, Mary	D	F	Jun 1897	IL		
BERENS, Selina	D	F	Apr 1900	IL		
ROOSS , Louis	X	M	Jan 1853	Belgium	1892	Flour shop? laborer
ROOSS, Amelie	W	F	May 1853	Belgium	1892	
ROOSS, Mary	D	F	Nov 1890	Belgium	1892	
ROOSS, Lizzie	D	F	Sep 1892	IL		
ROOSS, August	S	M	Aug 1896	IL		
BUYSSE , Engelbert	X	M	Jan 1856	Belgium	1888	Day laborer
BUYSSE, Louise	W	F	Mar 1861	Belgium	1888	
BUYSSE, Matilde	D	F	Sep 1882	Belgium	1888	
BUYSSE, Lizzie	D	F	Mar 1891	IL		at school
BUYSSE, Charlie?	S	M	Jan 1893	IL		at school
BUYSSE, August	S	M	Oct 1894	IL		
BUYSSE, Selina	D	F	Mar 1898	IL		
BUYSSE, Mary	D	F	Aug 1899	IL		
EMEERSERTE , Philip	X	M	May 1863	Belgium	1898	day laborer
EMEERSERTE, Rubi	W	F	May 1874	Belgium	1899	
EMEERSERTE, Joseph	S	M	Feb 1898	Belgium	1899	
EMEERSERTE, Alfonse	S	M	Jan 1900	IL		
EMEERSERTE, Felis	B	M	Dec 1870	Belgium	1900	RailRoad laborer
EMEERSERTE, Emely	SIL	F	Jan 1877	Belgium	1900	
VAN DE BOSSCHE , Joseph	S	M	Aug 1861	Belgium	1883-Na	Brick maker
VAN DE BOSSCHE, Leona	W	F	Apr 1870	Belgium	1883	
VAN DE BOSSCHE, Mary	D	F	Jan 1886	IL		at school
VAN DE BOSSCHE, Peter	S	M	Nov 1887	IL		at school
VAN DE BOSSCHE, Camille	S	M	May 1892	IL		at school
VAN DE BOSSCHE, Nelli	S	M	Dec 1893	IL		at school
VAN DE BOSSCHE, Henry	D	F	Jan 1896	IL		
ROGIERS , Ben	X	M	Dec 1851	Belgium	1891-Na	day laborer
ROGIERS, Pauline	W	F	Jun 1865	Belgium	1891	
ROGIERS, Maria	D	F	Sep 1889	Belgium	1891	at school
ROGIERS, Elodia	D	F	Oct 1890	Belgium	1891	at school
ROGIERS, August	S	M	Oct 1893	IL		at school
ROGIERS, Frank	S	M	Feb 1897	IL		

DEVOES, Peter	Boarder	M	Mar 1854	Belgium	1882-Na	day laborer
VAN ORTEGHEN, Frank	X	M	Dec 1866	Belgium	1899-A1	day laborer
VAN ORTEGHEN, Hortense	W	F	Mar 1876	Belgium	1899	
VAN ORTEGHEN, Herminus	B	M	Oct 1871	Belgium	1900	
AERENS, Henry	X	M	Jul 1852	Belgium	1874-Na	Blacksmith
AERENS, Annie	W	F	Oct 1854	Germany		
AERENS, Williams	S	M	Sep 1880	IL		
AERENS, Mary	D	F	Nov 1885	IL		
DEFLYER, Bruno	X	M	Mar 1866	Belgium	1892-Na	day laborer
DEFLYER, Julia	W	F	Jul 1866	Belgium	1892	
DEFLYER, Mary	D	F	Feb 1889	Belgium	1892	at school
DEFLYER, Edward	S	M	May 1890	Belgium	1892	at school
DEFLYER, August	S	M	Feb 1899	IL		
CABLE, August	X	M	Jun 1875	Belgium	1891-Na	Day laborer
CABLE, Julia	W	F	Jan 1878	IL		
CABLE, Leo	Br	M	Dec 1864	Belgium	1890-Na	day laborer
GOSSEN, Theodore	Boarder	M	Nov 1876	WI		day laborer
BAETS, Peter	Boarder	M	Jun 1863	Belgium	1899-A1	day laborer
BAETS, Otto	Boarder	M	Apr 1860	Belgium	1899-A1	day laborer

"A BRIEF STOP AT ROCK ISLAND COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY,"

by Michael John Neill

I was going to have a couple of hours free while in Rock Island, Illinois recently and decided to spend that time working on one of my wife's lines. Time would be short, but I had fairly specific goals.

1) Perform a few quick searches at the Rock Island Historical Society for various members of the Mortier family, especially using their card indexes to obituaries and other materials. There were some family members for whom I had no death dates and I was hoping to use their card indexes to quickly locate some materials.

(Note: The Rock Island Public Library has an excellent collection of materials as well, but I only had time for one stop).

2) Perform a few quick searches of Rock Island city directories to assist me in locating family members in 1900 and other censuses.

I went to the Historical Society Library, and in their card index, I located obituary references for several members of the Mortier family. Quickly referring to my notes (which I had with me), I realized there was only one obituary I did not have: Matilda Mortier Verschoore who died in 1935. The obituary gave her birthplace as Rock Island (likely incorrect, however) and several other details, the most significant of which was the date of her husband's death. I used the society's newspaper collection to quickly locate this obituary as well. Time was limited and research stopped here on the Verschoore family.

Matilda's parents, August and Louisa Van Hoorebeke Mortier, were the focus of this short research trip. They were Belgian immigrants who came to Rock Island, Illinois, ca. 1880. I had only done scattered work on this family and census work was high on my priority list.

August died in the early 1900s and I decided my starting point would be the 1900 census (later I should locate Louise in the 1910 and 1920 census). It seemed logical that August settled in the Belgian part of the city of Rock Island;

however, I did not want to scan each and every page of the census for this family.

So I turned to city directories (I did not have ready access to the 1900 Illinois Soundex) to determine August's residence.

The Rock Island County Historical Society has a wonderful collection of city directories for Rock Island and Moline, Illinois. My trip to the society's library unfortunately was short, so I viewed selected directories for August Mortier. Ideally for searching the 1900 census, I would use directories from 1899 through 1901, but the directory for 1905 appeared to be in excellent condition and I decided upon it instead of one of the more tattered ones from other years (I was short on time). Had I looked further I would have realized that the library had many of the directories on microfilm as well.

At any rate, I viewed Stone's 1905-06 Directory for the city of Rock Island and found four Mortier entries:

Mortier, August, lab R I Lumber Co r 2609 5/12 ave (Louisa)
Mortier Frederick, lab R I Sash Wks r 2600 13th ave (Mary)
Mortier Henry, woodwkr r 2609 5 1/2 ave
Mortier Peter, lab QW and D Co r 1305 26th ave (Leona)

Henry was August's son, still living at home in 1905. The other men were potential relatives of August. They were all living in close proximity to each other.

I was hoping that the men had not moved much since 1900. To locate the entries for these men in the 1900 census, I needed to determine the enumeration districts for their residences. I knew that the enumeration districts for Rock Island (like many cities) followed ward and precinct lines. The Historical Society library had a city map showing the ward boundaries around 1900. Had I not been able to locate the residences on the map, there were several volunteers in the library who could have helped me. (I did ask for the quickest way to the courthouse and was also told which building contained the office that housed the marriage records).

The map indicated that all of the families lived in the sixth ward. This ward was covered by only two enumeration districts (one for each precinct).

This number of pages could easily be viewed. I could also have read the enumeration district descriptions on Ancestry's census image site for Rock Island County as well (<http://www.ancestry.com/search/io/chooseed.asp?c=4&state=Illinois&f7=IL&county=Rock+Island&township=Unknown+Townships&ic=20>)

It is possible to view the enumeration district descriptions without viewing the images themselves or having a membership for the census images. I find this particularly helpful when using census records for areas where I cannot readily obtain city maps showing wards and other political subdivisions. The National Archives also has microfilm publications on enumeration districts (<http://www.nara.gov/publications/microfilm/census/1920/1920pt1.txt>)

Public libraries with significant genealogical collections in metropolitan areas frequently have information on census enumeration districts in their local area. These libraries, in addition to genealogical society and historical society libraries, are the place to begin your search for enumeration district information. In my case, the map of the city of Rock Island was particularly helpful.

QUICK SUMMARY

- 1) For city ancestors, use city directories to determine where your ancestor lived at the time of the census.
- 2) Use appropriate maps to determine your ancestor's enumeration district.
- 3) View the census pages for the appropriate enumeration district for your ancestor.
- 4) If city directories are not available or you don't find your ancestor listed in one, try the Soundex to the census (for 1880 and after) or one of the many published census indexes that are available at many genealogical and public libraries.

I FOUND A BIT MORE

I had been told that the family had farmed for a while south of the city of Rock Island. The Historical Society had a 1905

Rock Island County Atlas (or platbook). This book showed what individuals owned what pieces of property. Fortunately the atlas had been reprinted with an index. A quick check of the index located an entry for August Mortier in sections five and six of Bowling Township. The farm contained approximately 122 acres. The minute I saw Bowling Township I remembered that my late grandmother-in-law (August's granddaughter) had been born in Bowling Township in the 1910s. Land records for August's farm are another resource that I can check.

THEY WERE IN THE CENSUS

I did find the Mortier families in the 1900 census for Rock Island. Viewing the census information provided the approximate ages of the men (one never believes census ages completely) and their approximate years of immigration to the United States (one never believes that completely either). The images are viewable at:

<http://www.rootdig.com/census/index.html>

A later article will analyze the information located on these and later censuses. Further research on these families should include the 1910 and 1920 census and earlier censuses where appropriate.

FURTHER RESEARCH?

When time allows, I plan on visiting the Rock Island Public Library, the Belgian Cultural Center (Moline, Illinois), and the Rock Island County Courthouse. Hopefully these sources will provide me with more information on the family. One never wants to stop with just one source. Unfortunately this trip to the area had to be a short one.

ABOUT THE ROCK ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Rock Island Historical Society (<http://www.netexpress.net/~richs/>) is housed in a lovely older home on the bluff in Rock Island, across from the street from the Deere-Wiman mansion built by a member of the John Deere family. The Society's library contains card indexes, a large vertical file with historical information and a significant collection of local newspapers.

Michael John Neill, is the Course I Coordinator at the Genealogical Institute of Mid America (GIMA) held annually in Springfield, Illinois, and is also on the faculty of Carl Sandburg College in Galesburg, Illinois. Michael is the Web columnist for the FGS FORUM and is on the editorial board of the Illinois State Genealogical Society Quarterly. He conducts seminars and lectures on a wide variety of genealogical and computer topics and contributes to several genealogical publications, including Ancestry and "Genealogical Computing."

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or visit his Web site at: <http://www.rootdig.com/>

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Declarations of Intention for Citizenship filed in Douglas County, Superior, Wisconsin.**Part 1**

By John BUYTAERT, MI

ANCKAERT (?), VICTOR, 30, laborer, white, dark, 5' 6", 175 #, brown hair and eyes; born **Hoogledede**, W.F. Belgium 17 Feb. 1877, lives in Superior; from Antwerp on the Lake Michigan, arriving in North Dakota via Great Northern Railway from Winnipeg, Canada, 5 June 1906; sworn 30 March 1908.

BAETS, PETER, 55, laborer, white, fair, 5' 6", 165, gray hair blue eyes; born **Eccaerde**, Bel. 31 July 1869; resides in Allouez, Superior, Wis.; arrived from Antwerp on the Kronland; wife MARY, born in Belgium; arrived NY 10 March 1907; sworn 9 Dec 1924.

BEKAERT, JULIUS, 29, laborer, white, fair, 5' 7", 180#, light brown, blue eyes, born in **Reule** (?) Belgium, West Flanders, 18 May 18789, living in Superior, from Antwerp on the Southward, arriving at Minnesota via Western Pacific Ry. from Winnipeg, Canada, on 1 Aug. 1905; sworn 4 April 1908.

CALLEWAERT, GUSTAF, 35, laborer, white, fair, 5' 6", brown hair, blue eyes, born in **Swevezele**, BE 22 Dec 1872, living in Superior, Wis., from Antwerp on the Zeeland; arrived New York 22 April 1904; sworn 4 April 1908¹

CANDAELE, Aren, 35, laborer, white, fair, 6', 186#, brown hair, blue eyes, born in **Hoogledede**, W.F., Bel. 8 Oct 1872, lives in Superior, Wis., from Antwerp on the Parisian, arriving in Portland, Maine, 25 March 1901; sworn 30 March 1908.

DE BLOCK, PETER, 24, laborer, white, fair, 5' 8", 160, black hair, brown eyes, born in **Exaarde**, Oest Vlaanderen, Bel, 12 June 1883; resides in Superior, Wis. Emigrated from Antwerp on the Vaderland; arrived N. York, 12 April 1907; sworn 6 April 1908.

DE BOCK, PHILLIP, 24, blacksmith, white, fair, 5' 5", 150#, light, blue, born in **Assenede**, Oost Vlanderen, Belgium on 8 March 1884; resides in Superior; from Antwerp on the Fairmounth, arriving N.Y. 15 Feb 1905; sworn 18 March 1908.

DE BROCK, PETER 44, conductor, white, dark complexion, 5' 7", 150#, brown hair, blue eyes, born in **Knoecke**, Belgium 1 Aug 1881, resides in Superior, Wis.; from Antwerp on the vessel Southwerk; wife ELIZABETH, born in England; arrived new Yourk 4 April 1901; sworn 3 Feb 1926.

DE CLEENE, PETER, 25, laborer, white, fair, 5' 7", 170, light hair, blue eyes, born in **Doel**, BE, 13 Feb 1883; resides Superior; from Antwerp on the Vaderland; arr. NY 1 May 1905; sworn 17 March 1908.

DE MOL, ALFRED 23, laborer, white, light, 5' 8", light brown hair, blue eyes, born in **Exaarde**, BE, 5 June 1884, resides in Superior; from Antwerp on the Vaderland; arrived New York 12 April 1907; sworn 6 April 1908.

DE MOL, CYRIEL, 29, laborer, white, light, 5' 9", 160#, light hair, blue eyes, born in **Exaarde**, Oost Vlaanderen, Bel., 19 Nov 1875, resides in Superior, Wis., from Antwerp on the Vaderland; arrived New York 12 April 1907; sworn April 6, 1908

¹ **CALLEWAERT, Gustaf** was the son of **Severinus CALLEWAERT**, born in Coolskamp on 5 Jan 1828, the son of **Josephus CALLEWAERT** who died in Coolskamp on 19 Feb 1837 (who was the son of **Petrus CALLEWAERT** who died in Coolskamp on 25 Jan 1814 and of **Maria Joanna BLANCKE**, who died in Coolskamp on 3 Aug 1806) and of **Amelia VAN CAMPERNOLLE** who died in Zwevezele on 31 Aug 1868 (who was the daughter of **Joannes VAN CAMPERNOLLE**, who died in Ardoye on 29 Dec 1813 and of **Theresia VERVERCKE** who died the 12 Pluviôse Year 9 of the French Republic)

Severinus married in Zwevezele on 12 April 1872, **Marie Sylvia CASTELEYN**, b 15 Sep 1852 in Coolskamp, daughter of **Felix CASTELEYN**, who died in Coolskamp on 4 Nov 1862 and of **Pelagia Lisabeth**, (50y in 1872)

Severinus and Maria Sylvia had the following children as listed in FHL#

- Gustavus CALLEWAERT, born 10 Dec 1872 (* Birth certificate #286)
- Udolia CALLEWAERT, born 30 Aug 1874 (*Birth Certificate #188)
- Romania CALLEWAERT, born 17 Sep 1876 (*Birth Certificate #200)
- Julius CALLEWAERT, born 27 Jun 1879 (*Birth Certificate#128)
- Polydorus CALLEWAERT, born 12 Dec 1881 (*Birth Certificate #243)

Source:

FHL#1386315 (Zwevezele Civil Registration 1870-1882)

286

Het jaar Achtien honderd twee en veertig, den tusschen December, op den half van namiddag, Voor ons Ferdinand Vanderhaghe, Schepman, gew. luyden ambtenaar van den burgerstand der gemeente Iwsegade, is verschenen: Deverineus Calleraert, werkmans, oud twee en veertig jaar, geboren te Golscamp, woonende te Iwsegade, E. N. 28 Brugseke Katoye, om welken ons heeft verzoekt een kind van het mannelijk geslacht, alhier geboren op heden, om twee uren smorgens, van hem verklaard, en van Marie Sylvia Casteleyn, Keutseer Katoye, oud twintig jaar, geboren te Golscamp, woonende te Iwsegade, jonge vrouw, in den welken kind hy verklaard den voornamen te geven van Gusta vees. Deze verhooring en verklaring is gedaan ten bywezen van Louis Vliers ontfanger van t'ambtestuer, oud negt en dertig jaar, en Isidore Verdoyen herbergier, oud acht en veertig jaar, beide woonende te Iwsegade. Na voorlezing is getuigt van Geboorte, de getuigen hebben met ons ambtenaar getuigt, de vader heeft verklaard nult te kunnen schryven noch te kunnen lezen.

P. Vliers
J. Verdoyen

DE MEYER, JOSEPH, 42, MERCHANT, white, fair, 5' 6", 178, brown hair, blue eyes, **Landlade** ? Belgium, 11 January 1883, resides in Superior, Wisk. emigrated from Winnipeg, Canada via Canadian Pacific RR; wife EMILY, born in Belgium; arrived at International Falls, Minn. 17 Jan 1908; sworn 18 March 1926.

DE PAUW, Thieffiel, 24, laborer, white, fair, 5' 8", 167#, dark hair, gray eyes, born in **Bowhoutte**, Oost Vlanderen, BE, 21 April 1883, lives in Superior; emigrated from Antwerp on the Montreal, arriving in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, 29, Sept., 1906 via Canadian Pacific Ry. from Quebec, Canada; sworn 4 April 1908.

DE SITTER, PETRUS 26, laborer, white, fair, 5' 11", 150#, brown hair, blue eyes; born **Cruybeke**, Oost Vlanderen, BE, 23 March 1882, resides in Superior; from Antwerp on the Finland; arr. N.Y. 18 March 1907; sworn 20 March 1908.

DE WOLF, FRANK, 26, car repairman, white, fair, 5' 10", 160#, light, blue eyes, born in **St. Jansteen**, Holland, 10 oct 1897; resides at 4011 E. 1st St., Allouez, Superior, Wis. Wife HELEN DE WOLF, born in BELGIUM, departed from Antwerp on the Finland; arrived New York City 10 May 1920; sworn 20 Aug 1924.

DE SCHRYVER, HENRI, born Belgium 1854; arrived Philadelphia Apr 1890; sworn 30 Mar 1892

DEVOS, PETER, 26, laborer, white, fair, 5' 8", 170#, light brown hair, brown eyes, from **Exarde**, Oost Vlanderen, BE, 10 April 1881; resides in Superior, Wis. From Antwerp on the Zeeland; arr. NY 9 Oct 1907; sworn 17 March 1908

DRYPONDT, JOHN, 36, laborer, white, fair, 5' 6", 195#, brown, blue, **Knocke**, WF Belgium 12 Sept 1871; resides in Superior; from Antwerp on the Kronland; arr. NY on 4 May 1903; sworn 20 March 1908.

DOBBELAERE, ARTHUR, 43, laborer, white, fair, 5' 8", 182, brown, blue, born in **Syssele**, (?) Bel. 1 March 1882; resides in Allouez, Superior, Wis.; from Antwerp on the Acquitania formerly lived in Maldegheam, Bel.; wife MARY, born in Belgium; arr. NY 1 May 1921; sworn 16 March 1925.

FLORQUIN, JULIUS, 28, laborer, white, dark, 5' 5", 150#, black hair, brown eyes, **Ledegehem**, W.F. Belgium, 11 June 1879; resides in Superior, Wis. From Antwerp on the Campania, arriving N.Y. 22 June 1904; sworn 20 March 1908.

FONTEYN, CLARA ONDENDONCK, 31, housewife, white, fair, 5' 4", 138, brown hair, blue eyes, born in **Bassevelde**, Bel. 18 April 1894; resides in Allouez, Superior, Wis. From Antwerp on the Lapland, arriving

FONTEYN, EDMOND, 33, laborer, white, ruddy, 5' 7", 168, brown, brown, born in **Bassevelde**, Bel. 24 April 1892; resides in Superior, Wis., from Antwerp, Bel. on the vessel Lapland; wife CLARA, born in Belgium; arrived New York 1 May 1920; sworn 11 June 1925.

GOTELAERE, JOHN 36, laborer, white, dark, 5' 5", 170, brown hair, blue eyes; born in **Wyngene**, WF Belgium, 19 Sept 1871; resides in Superior; from Antwerp on the Saxonia; arr. Boston, Mass., 24 May 1906; sworn 17 March 1908.

GOTELAERE, HECTOR, born in Belgium, 1875, arrived New York, April 1897; sworn 31 March 1900.

HAECK, LEO 21, laborer, white, fair, 5' 6", 155, light hair, blue eyes, born **Antwerp** 27 June 1901; resides in Superior, Wis., emigrated from Chatham, Ontario, Canada on the Michigan Central RR; arrived in Port Huron Mich. 31 Aug 1922; sworn 8 June, 1923.

HAENZAERT (?) RICHARD. 37, laborer, white, fair, 5' 9", 175, brown hair, blue eyes; born **Thourout**, WF Belgium, 27 Oct 1870; resides in Superior; from Antwerp on the Mantample; arr. NY 22 Oct 1906; sworn 17 March 1908.

HEYTENS, STANLEY, 18, student, white, dark comp. 5' 3", 111, dark hair, brown eyes; born **Thielt**, Bel, 23 Jan. 1904; resides in Superior, Ws. Emigrated via Leithbridge Canada via Northern Pacific Railway. Arrived in Sweet Grass, Montana, 1 July 1921; sworn 22 Sept 1922.

HUYGHE, ALIDOR 36, laborer, white, fair 5' 7", 190, dark, brown, born in **Stoden**, Bel. 7 Apr. 1883; resides in Superior, Wis. Emigrated from Bordeaux, France on the Rochambeau; wife ADRONIE, born in Belgium; arr. N.Y. 17 Oct 1918; sworn 8 April 1919.

LAMS, VICTOR, 39, laborer, white, fair, 5' 8", 168#, brown hair, blue eyes, **Swevezele**, Bel., 15 May 1868, resides in Superior, Wis., from Antwerp on the Vaderland; arrived New York 30 April 1906; sworn 4 April 1908.²

LEEMANS, FREDERIC, born Belgium 1964, arrived N. York, October 1890; sworn 30 March 1892.

LEYN, Cesar, 20, laborer, white, fair, 5' 7", 155, brown hair, blue eyes, born in **Exaade**, Bel., 3 Feb 1888; resides in Superior; from Antwerp on the Vaderland; arriving NY 11 April 1907; sworn 17 March 1908

LEYN, RENE, 20, car repairman, white, fair, 5' 11", 165, light hair, blue eyes, born in **Brussels**, Bel, 20 Aug 1904; resides in Allouez, Superior; emigrated from Southampton, England, on the Mauretania; arr. NY on 14 March 1920; sworn 9 March 1925.

² **LAMS, Victor**, (Birth record #129) was the son of **Carolus Ludovicus LAMS** (b.abt. 1825) and of **Francisca DEJONGHE** (b. abt. 1828)

Carolus Ludovicus LAMS* and Francisca DEJONGHE had

- Victor LAMS, born 15 May 1868 (Birth Record #129)
- Emerentiana LAMS, born 10 Dec 1870 (Birth Record #294)
- Leonia LAMS, born 22 Jan 1872 (Birth record # 28)

* Carolus Ludovicus LAMS was born on 8 Jun 1827 in Zwevezele, to **Angelus LAMS**, weaver born abt 1800 in Thielt and to **Theresia VAN COLEN**, spinner, b abt 1801 in Zwevezele.

Sources:

FHL#1386315 (Zwevezele Civil Registration 1870-1882)

FHL#1386252 (Zwevezele Civil Registration 1853-1869)

FHL#1386249 (Zwevezele Civil Registration 1816-1829)

History of Lace - <http://www.visitbelgium.com/>

verschueren@belgian-lace.com



The origin of lace is difficult to locate in both time and place. Some authors assume that the manufacturing of lace started during the time of Ancient Rome, based on the discovery of small bone cylinders in the shape of bobbins. The Middle Ages is a period of history where little is known about the manufacturing of lace. For firm evidence we have to look back to the fifteenth century when Charles the Fifth decreed that lace making was to be taught in the schools and convents of the Belgian provinces. During this period of renaissance and enlightenment, the making of lace was firmly based within the domain of fashion. To be precise, it was designed to replace embroidery in a manner that could with ease transform dresses to follow different styles of fashion. Unlike embroidery, lace could be unsewn from one material to be replaced on another. Since these earlier times, many styles and techniques of lacemaking have been developed, almost all of them in the Belgian provinces, which thus deserve to be named " the cradle of lace ". Today, two main techniques are practiced in the Flemish provinces of Belgium. The first, a needle lace, is still manufactured in in the region of Aalst. It is called Renaissance or Brussels lace because it is largely sold in Brussels. The second type, the Bobbin Lace, is a specialty of Bruges, a magnificent city located in the west of Belgium. This type of lace has become very expensive to make and is therefore no longer manufactured for commercial purposes.



Lacemaking is a cottage industry which nowadays employs about one thousand lace workers, all of them ladies aged between fifty and ninety year of age. Do not expect to find lace factories in Brussels or Bruges, they do not exist. There are four different techniques of lacemaking, two of which are no longer practiced today and therefore come under the heading of antique laces. There are important differences between embroidery and lace: the latter is worked on the basis of a paper pattern, on a net (tulle), or on a combination of both.



Duchess Lace

This type of lace is manufactured on a "carreau" or cushion - taken from the Flemish word "kussen"-, on which the paper pattern is pinned. This pattern is the design to be realized in lace. The lacemaker generally works with 22 bobbins, two of which are called the " Conductors ". The more complicated the design, the more bobbins have to be used.

For a Binche Point de Fee, up to 200 bobbins have to be utilized. The conductors are woven from left to right, and then from right to left. The end of the row having reached, the thread is held in place with a pin. The conductor's

threads form the weft of the work, while the other bobbins form the warp, or the vertical threads of the design. To make the corner of a handkerchief, the lacemaker will have to work for about three days, depending upon her level of skill.



The Rosepoint Lace

This type of lace is made with a needle. It is considered to be the most delicate and precious of all laces. The pattern is first designed on paper, often reinforced with a piece of fabric, on which the design is realized. The design usually represents a rose or some other flower. To start, the lacemaker elaborates the flower's outline with a thicker thread, so as to add relief to the work. The next stage is to

fill in the interior of the flower design with a much finer thread and a variety of different stitches. A fine handkerchief medallion takes three days to work. To produce larger pieces, all the medallions are sewn together with a thread so fine that it can only be detected by the eye of an expert. A certificate, dated 1922, states that the veil made for Queen Elizabeth required 12,000 hours of work and is made up of 12,000,000 stitches.



Princess Lace

This type of lace is manufactured today and is mainly used for wedding veils, christening dresses, mantillas, and such ceremonial occasions. At this time in the twentieth century the net is made by machine. The flowers, stalks, and leaves are applied on the net by hand with a needle. In former times the net was also handmade, either by needle or by bobbins. This handmade net was given the Dutch name " Drochel ".





The Renaissance Lace

Renaissance Lace, also called Brussels Lace or Ribbon Lace. This is the lace that today is manufactured on a larger scale. You can find examples of it in our Lace Gallery. It is a very strong lace used for house linen, such as tablecloths, napkins, place mats, doilies, runners etc...

Again the pattern is drawn on paper. First the lacemaker will sew the ribbon onto the paper following the design. Then she will fill up the empty spaces with a needle using a variety of stitches. Using this technique the paper is not pierced, the result being that only the paper and the ribbon are attached to one another. Finally when all the empty spaces are filled in, the tacking thread is cut on the back of the paper, the item of lace is removed and the paper pattern can be used again. The result is a finished item of lace, a corner, border, or a centerpiece, which may then be applied on Flemish linen to finish tablecloths, place mats, handkerchiefs, and a variety of other pieces.

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION — BROWN COUNTY, WISCONSIN

(a continuing series)

by Mary Ann DEFNET, Green Bay, Wisconsin

The number of Belgians declaring their intention to become citizens of the United States, in this area, between 1879 and 1883 were considerably less than in previous years. Reasons are unknown but could have been because of establishment of other County Courts in northeastern Wisconsin.

Name	Birth Year	Port	Arrival	Declaration
Victor D'ESART (DESSART)	1851	New York	Oct 1855	9 Apr 1879
Alexandre HUSSIN	1851		1856	27 Mar 1879
Benjamin LAHE (LAHAYE)	1843	Port land	March 1872	31 Mar 1879
Louis MICHEL	1836	New York	Oct 1871	4 Nov 1879
Joseph PIERRE	1836	Port land	Feb 1872	22 Mar 1879
Antoine J. STORDEUR	1839	Detroit	Jan 187231	Mar 1879
Peter J. TONNON	1852	Green Bay	May 1856	22 Mar 1879
Philip VANDERLIN	1850	New York	May 1871	22 Mar 1879
Eugene WILLIQUETTE	1840	New York	March 1856	31 Mar 1879
Felicien BERCEAU	1842	Detroit	May 1856	11 Oct 1880
Isidore BERKENS	1849	New York	May 1869	1 Nov 1880
Frank CLEEREMANS	1845	New York	Apr 1867	12 Apr 1880
John DE KEYSER	1856	New York	July 1869	16 Feb 1880
Alexander DETRY	1846	New York	Apr 1857	5 Apr 1880
Gregoire DUPONT	1842	New York	May 1855	2 Apr 1880
Jean-Francois HANNON	1826	New York	Aug 1866	26 July 1880
Frank PYLLAERT	1852	New York	June 1879	1 Nov 1880
Andrew RENTMEESTERS	1834	New York	Sept 1856	3 Apr 1880
Joseph VANDEN BRANDEN	1844	New York	Mar 1873	1 Nov 1880
Francis VAN EYCK	1835	New York	July 1863	1 Mar 1880
Joseph VERCAUTEREN	1842	New York	May 1878	1 Nov 1880
Alphonse VEREEKEN	1858	New York	Oct 1879	1 Nov 1880
A. WOUTERS	1823	New York	June 1879	22 Oct 1880
Camille ALLARD	1847	New York	June 1881	7 Nov 1881
Francis BOSCARDS (BOSSCHAERTS)	1844	New York	June 1880	1 Nov 1881
Jule CARRE	1856	New York	Apr 1871	4 Apr 1881
John Win. DE KEYSER	1850	New York	June 1869	17 Sept 1881
Joseph GILLARD	1836	Detroit	June 1872	8 Nov 1881
Des ire LEUREUX	1838	New York	Nov 1879	5 Apr 1881
August MARCHAND	1836	New York	Apr 1870	17 Mar 1881
Maxim PIRAUX	1841	New York	Feb 1880	5 Apr 1881
William VANDERWEGEN	1853	New York	July 1856	8 Nov 1881
Frank BASTEYN	1841	New York	Aug 1881	3 Apr 1882
Frank CALUWAERTS	1851	New York	Apr 1881	6 Nov 1882
Peter CALUWART	1847	New York	Apr 1881	6 Nov 1882

Gilian CLABOTS	1823	New York	Aug 1881	3 Apr 1882
Charles CLEEREMAN	1841	New York	Apr 1867	3 Apr 1882
John Philip COPPENS	1857	New York	July 1881	6 Nov 1882
Julius DE BACKER	1857	New York	Apr 1881	6 Nov 1882
Joseph DETHIER	1840	New York	Feb 1882	3 Apr 1882
Joseph FABRY	1844	Phila	June 1881	7 Nov 1882
Victor FABRY	1855	New York	Sept 1880	3 Apr 1882
Peter HAEZAERT	1858	New York	Apr 1881	3 Apr 1882
Victor LAMBEAU	1853	Detroit	June 1873	3 Apr 1882
Joseph LEFEVRE	1839	New York	Sept 1855	3 Apr 1882
Julius MALLIET	1853	New York	July 1881	3 Apr 1882
John Bte. MEERT	1843	New York	Oct 1871	3 Apr 1882
Julius NOELS	1852	Phila	May 1880.	3 Apr 1882
Joseph REANQUET	1835	New York	July 1861	13 Dec 1882
J B RODAER	1827	New York	July 1857	21 Oct 1882
Alfons VANDE ZANDE	1845	New York	May 1871	3 Apr 1882
Jean-Joseph VAN EYCK	1838	New York	May 1881	6 Nov 1882
Hendrik VANNIEUWENHOVEN	1847	New York	Apr 1881	3 Apr 1882
Frank VANWEDDINGEN	1857	New York	Apr 1881	6 Nov 1882
Joseph VERSTRAETEN	1844	New York	June 1880	3 Apr 1882
Victor WARRICHAIT	1849	New York	Nov 1867	9 Sept 1882
Augustinus WOUTERS	1858	New York	Apr 1881	3 Nov 1882
Joseph BOMB	1852	(Data not completed)		
Felix COPPENS	1860	New York	Aug 1880	2 Apr 1883
John B. COPPENS	1831	New York	Aug 1880	2 Apr 1883
Emile DENISTY	1858	New York	Aug 1880	3 Apr 1883
Joseph DESSART	1860	Phi la	June 1880	3 Apr 1883
Philip DUPONT	1860	New York	Mar 1870	3 Apr 1883
Philias FRANCIS	1835	Phila	Apr 1881	17 Apr 1883
Modest GELDORF	1849	Phila	Apr 1881	17 Apr 1883
J. Bte. LACAILE	1827	Phila	Sept 1882	17 Sept 1883
John B. LECAMT (LECOMTE)	1854	New York	Apr 1880	3 Apr 1883
John MARIENS	1852	New York	Aug 1880	2 Apr 1883
Emmanuel SIMONET	1833	New York	Sept 1881	30 Mar 1883
John SPRIET	1852	New York	Mar 1882	16 Apr 1883
Edward VESSIN / VERSIN C?)	1860	New York	Oct 1865	3 Apr 1883
Louis VESSIN / VERSIN (?)	1858	New York	Oct 1865	3 Apr 1883
Toussaint WILMET	1837	New York	Aug 1871	2 Apr 1883

Note: The Port of Portland is in the State of Maine; Phila indicates Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Names appear as written by the Clerk or the emigrant. Known corrections are in parentheses. Declarations are on file at the Area Research Center, University of Wisconsin/Green Bay.

In the Land of Quarries

Dongelberg-Oppebais: from the beginning to the First World War
By Joseph TORDOIR, Incourt 1997

In Dongelberg, in the days following our national independence, local rules made it possible to lease public land for long periods of time. As early as April 1832, at the request of several inhabitants, the local administration asked permission to put up additional uncultivated plots, for long-term lease, in Fayt³.

The royal decree of September 17th made it possible and on November 30th, 1832, six plots, at least three of which contained rock, were leased. These last three had been allocated to the Widow SEPTFONTAINE, Marie Françoise MARCHAL; Jean-Baptiste PURNELLE, Charles-Joseph SAPIN and Jean-Joseph LOUBRY.⁴

³ Ville de Jodoigne. Archives communales de Dongelberg. Registre aux délibérations du conseil communal. Séance du 13 avril 1832.

⁴ A.G.R., N.G.B. #034118. Notarial record of Mr. le Notaire Philippe Pastur, of Jodoigne, dated Nov 30th, 1832.

Thirteen years later, on April 24th, 1845, five more public plots were leased, but for a limit of 50 years. Four plots, in Fayt, containing rock were allocated to Célestin-Hubert SALMON and Jacques GRIGNARD, inhabitants of Dongelberg. The first man with 2 plots for a yearly rent of 4 francs 80 centimes; the other, occupying the other two for a yearly rent of 5 francs 50 centimes.⁵ Some important changes were also made in the private land ownership. In February 1836, Jean-Joseph MICHAUX had sold some of his land to his nephews Charles-Alexandre and Eugène MICHAUX, and to their sister Rose: the "des Etats" inn, in Manil, by Glimes, and several plots of land, including half the land (of 29 perches 51 aunes), located in Fayt, where his quarry was.⁶ The running of the quarry had been interrupted during the following years, and in 1855, moors had already grown.⁷ The master mason Jean-Baptiste ZONE had remained owner of his old quarry, which had also grown into a moors, and had obtained in March 1830 the long-term lease of a small plot adjoining it. It is likely that this site, stretching over about 40 ares, had been used, from time to time, according to the needs of its owners.⁸

In Opprebais, the city quarry, located at the place called "Les Fosses" had apparently been kept in operation and had been rented by means of normal leases good for 9 years at a time.

A few feet from the Opprebais Water Mill and the Hemp Textile Mill, which were both owned by the d'Arenberg family, it seems the person who owned this last industry was the one to benefit the most from its location.

Well before 1843, and at least until 1853, the hemp factory was exploited for the benefit of Adolphe Dubois, tax collector in Perwez.⁹ On June 7th, 1842, he obtained the lease on the sand stone quarry from the local leaders for a period of 9 years that would not begin until 1845, with stipulation that a bridge would be built on the Orbais River, where it crossed the road called "de la Bruyère".¹⁰

A guard rail would also have to be installed all around the excavation, which had yet to be done in 1846.¹¹ The lease given to Dubois had lapsed at the end of March 1854 and as early as April 1st, of that year, François LIESSE, farmer in Opprebais, and Auguste LIESSE, stonemason and farmer in Dongelberg, both the sons of Michel LIESSE, had continued to work the site because of a lease obtained on March 14th, 1854.¹²

Already when Dubois was in charge, Opprebais reserved itself the use of the land and of all the stone waste from the quarry, since the owner could reap benefits only from the cobblestone produced there.

The guardrail that the LIESSE Brothers promised to build along the perimeter of the future new limits of the quarry had to be about 3' high and 2' wide. The owners were moreover forbidden to go beyond the Land Registry limits of Lot # 192b of Section B, which then covered 62 ares. The lease had again been agreed upon for a 9 year-period for the annual sum of 210 francs.¹³ As we notice, from then on, the Opprebais Quarry was already deep enough to impose the building of a guardrail. It was supposedly far from being the case for the Dongelberg quarries, at least for those located on public land, as the different leases passed in 1830, 1832 and 1845, required that the renters immediately fill the mined areas with good quality soil.¹⁴

Lets' add also that in 1848, a certain DEVROEDT also worked a quarry on another lot belonging to the community of Opprebais.¹⁵ It maybe with him that Nestor BOSSE, of Opprebais, worked for a few years, as he is, in June 1851, also listed as a quarry owner.¹⁶

⁵ 3 A.G.R., N.G.B. #034.142. Notarial record of Mr. le Notaire Philippe Pastur, of Jodoigne, dated April 24th, 1845.

⁶ 4 A.G.R., N.G.B., #034.125. Notarial record of Mr. le Notaire Philippe Pastur, of Jodoigne, dated Feb 22nd, 1836. The Land registry atlas of Dongelberg, made in 1844 by Philippe Vandermaelen, give this plot # as #0753 of Section B. It is most likely plot# 338 as listed in the land register of the Dutch period.

⁷ A.G.R., N.G.B., #034.166. Notarial record of Mr. le Notaire Justinien Pastur, of Jodoigne, dated June 15th, 1855.

⁸ The 1844 Land Register gives #0739 of Section B to the old moors quarry which is listed in the Dutch land register as #0324.

⁹ A.G.R., N.G.B., #37.425. Notarial record of Mr. the Notaire Becquevort, of Perwez, dated 21 Sep. 1848. Lease of the Opprebais Hemp Textile Mill with retroactive effect.

¹⁰ BOSSE, J., op. cli., p.138.

¹¹ Ditto

¹² A.G.R., N.G.B., #34.162. Notarial record of Mr. the Notaire Justinien Pastur, of Jodoigne, dated March 14th, 1854. François LIESSE was born in Opprebais on September 19th, 1811.; he was the 4th husband of Marie-Anne Mathy. His elder brother, Auguste LIESSE, born in Opprebais on Oct. 16th, 1822 was married to Marie-Catherine Sansdrap, young woman, born in Dongelberg on April 18th, 1814, daughter of Jean-François Sansdrap -renter of the local property belonging to Marie-Thérèse. En 1848, Auguste Liesse was already in charge of cutting stone.

¹³ Ditto

¹⁴ A.G.R., N.G.B. #34.118. Notarial record of Mr. the Notaire Philippe Pastur, of Jodoigne, dated Nov. 30th, 1832 - N.G.B.#34.142. Notarial record of Mr. the Notaire Philippe Pastur, of Jodoigne, dated Apr 24th, 1845. - N.G.B. #34.113. Notarial record of Mr. the Notaire Philippe Pastur, of Roux-Miroir, of Mar 5th, 1830.

¹⁵ BOSSE, J., op. cit., p. 138.

¹⁶ Town of Perwez. Civil Archives of Thorembais-Saint-Trond. Register of the City Council Deliberations - session of June 7th, 1851.

Belgians in the United States 1990 Censushttp://belgium.rootsweb.com/usa/se_usa_census_1990.html

Belgian ancestry reported as:

State	Population	First	Second	Single
Michigan	9,295,297	37,442	22,824	18,966
Wisconsin	4,891,769	36,822	25,681	19,133
Illinois	11,430,602	26,431	13,421	13,967
California	29,760,021	20,667	10,924	11,546
Florida	12,937,926	9,979	4,841	6,158
Minnesota	4,375,099	9,813	6,409	4,723
Indiana	5,544,159	9,578	5,364	4,961
New York	17,990,455	9,102	5,420	5,031
Texas	16,986,510	7,174	3,633	3,937
Pennsylvania	11,881,643	6,933	4,944	3,203
Ohio	10,847,115	5,936	3,201	2,964
Iowa	2,776,755	5,145	3,074	2,630
Washington	4,866,692	4,850	3,018	2,291
New Jersey	7,730,188	4,504	3,120	2,236
Massachusetts	6,016,425	3,635	2,489	1,907
Missouri	5,117,073	3,536	1,986	1,967
Arizona	3,665,228	3,405	1,755	1,948
Kansas	2,477,574	3,173	1,756	1,615
Virginia	6,187,358	3,152	1,803	1,613
Oregon	2,842,321	3,108	2,066	1,613
Louisiana	4,219,973	3,076	1,267	1,798
Colorado	3,294,394	2,935	2,171	1,486
Maryland	4,781,468	2,616	1,249	1,243
Georgia	6,478,216	2,138	1,289	1,072
Connecticut	3,287,116	2,137	1,294	1,098
North Carolina	6,628,637	1,946	916	1,114
Nebraska	1,578,385	1,530	1,069	693
Montana	799,065	1,453	997	854
Tennessee	4,877,185	1,314	622	765
Oklahoma	3,145,585	1,197	623	536
New Hampshire	1,109,252	1,041	717	552
South Carolina	3,486,703	970	280	486
Nevada	1,201,833	950	489	515
South Dakota	696,004	930	636	575
Kentucky	3,685,296	865	377	406
West Virginia	1,793,477	776	413	418
Rhode Island	1,003,464	772	564	322
New Mexico	1,515,069	729	326	404
Utah	1,722,850	713	506	410
Alabama	4,040,587	655	306	382
Wyoming	453,588	621	169	271
North Dakota	638,800	594	454	313
Idaho	1,006,749	575	335	282
Arkansas	2,350,725	530	362	300
Alaska	550,043	489	183	260
Mississippi	2,573,216	431	173	152
Delaware	666,168	418	219	179
District of Columbia	606,900	372	193	225
Hawaii	1,108,229	330	178	116
Maine	1,227,928	323	271	135
Vermont	562,758	264	203	130
totals:	248,709,873	248,075	146,580	129,901

Female Labor in the Mines

by Marcel NIHOUL

Female labor in the mines was a serious problem in the 19th century. It was at the same time a human and a social problem. Some people from Châtelet got involved in this delicate matter: the secretary of the coalmine owners Emile STAINIER, Doctor Louis GALLEZ and the State Minister and Deputy Eudore PIRMEZ.

Their opinions and comments give us an incredulous look on their era.

It took almost half a century for the Belgian legislation to take measures to regulate the labor of women, girls and boys in the coal mines. They had to fight so many battles before finally winning!

Was the Article 9 of the Imperial Decree of January 3rd, 1813 not enough?! It forbid children under 10 to work in the mines. This ban was often willingly overlooked and ignored.

In 1842, the Belgian government decided to start a study of the workers' living conditions.

In 1843, a Commission was charged to create a law regulating female and child labor in the mines. This project went nowhere. It was picked up and again put aside in 1859, without any more results especially because of the opposition of the Charleroi Basin.

The Statistics

The 1843 study shows that 18% of the male work force was made up of young men 16y and under versus 24.5% for their female counterpart.

In Hainaut:

boys under 16 in the mines: 16.6% of the male work force girls under 16 in the mines: 37% of the female workforce

In 1846, there are 314,842 workers in Belgium: 70,702 women out of which 30,029 are not 17y old.

In the coal industry, **202 companies employ 46,186 workers** (male and female) as follows:

16 and under: 7,378 boys/ 2,961 girls

older than 16: 31,742 men/4,105 women

In 1865, the female workers' number climbs to 13,000 and in 1880 reached 17,549. Overall the female labor comes to 15% of the whole work force.

Working inside			Working on the surface		
<u>Years</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Girls</u> <u>under 16y</u>	<u>Men+Women</u> <u>under 16y</u>
1845	2,098	953	1,936	1,035	41,435
1850	2,274	1,221	1,171	1,142	47,949
1860	5,148	3,142	2,604	2,046	78,232
1870	5,151	3,656	2,921	1,880	91,993

In 1885, this is what the age and gender of the miners divided in the Borinage:

Age	Men		Women		Totals
	Inside	Surface	Inside	Surface	
9-12	-	16		10	26
12-16	2,020	584	428	480	3,512
16-21	2,964	1,027	1,148	476	5,615
21-50	12,219	3,212	412	237	16,080
50-55	1,153	338		13	1,504
55-60	606	196		6	808
60+	317	205		5	527
	19,279	5,578	1,988	1,227	28,072

The women and children's work day was not different from the men's: generally 12 hours long to which you often had to add 2 to 4 hours of commuting to figure out how long they were away from home. Women or the children were not prevented from working at night, especially the pits where there were 2 shifts, daytime and night time, followed each other according to how busy they were. The salaries however were different. In 1868, here is how they were:

Emile ZOLA describes the miners' living conditions in a very chilling and unforgettable way in his novel "Germinal". He describes their work but does not evoke the death of some of those inside the mine.

In Volumes 23(1983) and 24(1984), the Vieux Châtelet published the list of miners killed at work in Châtelet, Bouffoullx and Châtelaineau, extracted by Richard Vandenbroeck from the death registers from those towns.



	Hainaut	Namur	Liege
	<u>Inside/surface</u>	<u>inside/surface</u>	<u>inside/surface</u>
Men	3.81/2.60	3.71/2.55	3.25/2.34
Women	2.25/1.49	1.89/1.36	1.76/1.23
Boys	1.70/1.19	1.75/1.15	1.52/1.93
Girls	1.4.6/.99	129/.91	1.39/.78

Here is a list of the girls and women.
Almost 50!

Châtelet

21 May 1854 Françoise Véronique UVIER, houilleuse, 22y, Boubier, lam
1 Mar 1855 Hyancinthe CHIF, hiercheuse, 18y, Boubier, 6pm
30 Nov 1858 Marie MORNAERE, houilleuse, 16y, Carabinier, 2pm
31 Oct 1864 Marie Therese VANDELOISE, hiercheuse, 14y, Boubier, 3am
21 Dec 1871 Cécile GOBERT, houilleuse, 16y, Ormont, 11am

Bouffiuolx

11 Aug 1876 Marie Alexandrine MARCQ, houilleuse, 22y, Ormont, Spin
29 May 1877 Laure Vénérande LANIS, houilleuse, 17y, Ormont, 2pm

Châtelineau

23 Jan 1731 Thérèse LEMAIGRE, first victim
31 Dec 1823 Anne Thérèse GEORGES, 18y, Gouffre, lam
28 Jun 1832 Florentine MICHAUX, 24y, Trieu-Kaisin, explosion
28 Jun 1832 Catherine MICHAUX, sister of above, 21y, Trieu-Kaisin, explosion
28 Jun 1832 Rose HENNAUT, 33y, Trieu-Kaisin, explosion - *3 out 5 victims were women
26 Jun 1833 Charlotte PIRON, 18y, Petit-Forêt, explosion, 5am
26 Jun 1833 Victorine LEJEUNE, 16y, Petit-Forêt explosion, 5am
26 Jun 1833 Célestine DEMOULIN, 26 y, Petit-Forêt, explosion, 5am - * 3 out of 9 victims were women
18 Apr 1835 Cyprienne DUMONT, 20y, Trieu-Kaisin, explosion, 6pm
18 Apr 1835 Dieudonnée SCOHY, 23y, Trieu-Kaisin, explosion, 6pm
18 Apr 1835 Ursule SCOHY, sister of above, 21y, Trieu-Kaisin, explosion, 6pm
18 Apr 1835 Marie Claire ELOY, 18y, Trieu-Kaisin, explosion, 6pm
18 Apr 1835 Françoise DUMONT, 34y, Trieu-Kaisin, explosion, 6pm - *4 out 15 victims were women
6 Nov 1835 Florentine FAUX, 1 ly, Trieu-Kaisin #3, explosion, 11pm
6 Nov 1835 Désirée POULAIN, 20y, Trieu-Kaisin #3, explosion, 11pm
6 Jul 1842 Françoise COLLIN, 17y, Gouffre #3, collapse, 4am
9 Sep 1851 Thérèse MALACORD, 22y, Gouffre #5, 2pm
21 Apr 1852 Victoire GILLES, 25y, Gouffre #10, 8pm
21 Nov 1853 Caroline MANGON, 31 y, Gouffre #5, 8pm
12 Aug 1854 Josephine PAQUET, 18y, Trieu-Kaisin, 7pm
29 Jan 1856 Célinie LEMAIRE, 16y, Gouffre #3, 4pm
31 Mar 1858 Eléonore LOUIS, 16y, Gouffre #7, 1pm
19 Jul 1858 Léocadie BERQUEMANNE, 19y, Gouffre #5, 7am
3 Mar 1868 Julie Ghislaine DINSART, 17y, Gouffre #5, 9am
29 Sep 1868 Joséphine Désirée LORENT, 14y, Trieu-Kaisin-SebastoPol #4, 8:30am
10 Oct 1869 Célénie ELOY, 12y, Gouffre #7, water *28 victims
21 Dec 1871 Mélanie DECREME, 13y, Trieu-Kaisin-Pays-Bas, 10pm
3 Feb 1872 Palmire ADAM, 18y, Gouffre #8, 2am
23 Feb 1872 Sidonie WAEYSTAK, 17y, Gouffre #5, 8pm
26 May 1874 Marie Jeanne VERSTRAETEN, 20y, Trieu-Kaisin-Pays-Bas, 8am
22 Sep 1874 Sidonie CALO, 16y, Trieu-Kaisin-Pays-Bas, 3am
9 Aug 1876 Rosalie DANIEL, 13y, Trieu-Kaisin #8, 12pm
5 Sep 1876 Josephine MARTIN, 23y, Gouffre #8, 4am
18 Oct 1876 Elisabeth HANCART, 13y, Trieu-Kaisin #4, 4:30am



6 Jun 1877 Joséphine NOEL, 19y, Gouffre #5, 5pm
 16 Jul 1879 Cédonie WYTTENDAELE, 15y, Trieu-Kaisin#4, 2pm
 14 Apr 1880 Marie-Joseph MEYSKINS, 17y, Trieu-Kaisin #4, 8pm
 18 Apr 1884 Nathalie DEVOS, 12y, Le Gouffre #7, 2am
 11 Oct 1888 Esther BOUFFIOULX, 16y, Le Gouffre #8, 1pm

The LETE Family Tree, Submitted by Daniel DUPREZ

1. **François Joseph LETE**, b. 29 Nov 1888, Cuesmes.

Parents:

2. **François Félicien LETE**, b. 6 Nov 1859, Jemappes, charbonnier, d. 4 Oct 1880, Flénu.

married

3. **Josephine DEROUX**, b. 20 Feb 1859, Ciply, servant

Grandparents

4. **Felix LETE**, b. 28 Jun 1834, Lens, worker, died, 2 Nov 1866, Monceau-sur-Sambre.

married

(1) 23 Jan 1858, Jemappes, Charlotte Leocadie HOUDART, b. 16 Sep 1833, Jemappes, worker, d. 31 May 1863, Jemappes

(2) 2 Jul 1864, Monceau-sur-Sambre, Philippine Joseph VANDY, b. 1835, Spy, worker.

5. **Charlotte Leocadie HOUDART**, b. 16 Sep 1833, Jemappes, laborer, d. 31 May 1863, Jemappes.

6. **Léopold DEROUX** married 1860, Ciply, Joséphine DEMOUSTIER, d. 1880. Léopold died +/- 1880.

7. **Joséphine DEMOUSTIER** d. 1880.

Great-grandparents

8. **Léopold Joseph LETE**, b. 24 Feb 1794, Lens, worker, married 28 Apr 1819, Lens, Cyprienne Joseph LOCQUET, b. 14 Jan 1793, Lens, worker, d. 7 Jun 1882, Flénu. Léopold d. 17 Jul 1865, Quaregnon.

9. **Cyprienne Joseph LOCQUET**, b. 14 Jan 1793, Lens, laborer, d. 7 Jun 1882, Flénu.

10. **Adrien HOUDART** married Virginie BEILLARD, d. 1885. Adrien died 1845, Mons.

11. **Virginie BEILLARD** d. 1885.

2nd Great-grandparents

16. **Thomas Joseph LETE**, b. 20 Jan 1763, Lens, day laborer, epingueur lin,

married 2 May 1786, Masnuy-St-Pierre,

Marie Catherine CLAUS, b. 12 May 1763, Masnuy-St-Jean, laborer, d. 9 May 1840, Lens. Thomas died 13 Feb. 1825, Lens.

17. **Marie Catherine CLAUS** b. 12 May 1763, Masnuy-St-Jean, worker, d. 9 May 1840, Lens.

18. **Philippe Joseph LOQUET** married Christine GUEREZ, d. 1819. Philippe died in 1818, Lens.

19. **Christine GUEREZ** d. 1819.

3rd Great-grandparents

32. **Jean François LETE.**, b. 13 Dec 1715, Ghlin, married 31 May 1740, Lens, Jeanne Laurence DELAUNOY, b. 22 Nov 1720, Lens, d. 19 Dec 1794, Lens. Jean died 28 Oct 1781, Lens.

33. **Jeanne Laurence DELAUNOY**, b. 22 Nov 1720, Lens, d. 19 Dec 1794, Lens.

34. **Philippe Joseph CLAUS** shepherd, married Marie Ursule Joseph MICHEZ, b. Masnuy-St-Pierre.

35. **Marie Ursule Joseph MICHEZ**, b. Masnuy-St-Pierre.

4th Great-grandparents

64. **Herman Joseph LESTE**, b. 12 Aug 1687, Jemappes, shepherd, died 6 Apr 1735, Ghlin

married

(1) 24 Jan 1711, Jemappes, Anne Catherinne PIETTE, d. 6 Aug 1729, Ghlin,

(2) 7 Feb 1730, Jemappes, Marie VALET, b. 1 Dec 1692, Amfroipret (F-59), d. 23 Sep 1752, Jemappes.

65. **Anne Catherinne PIETTE**, d. 6 Aug 1729, Ghlin.

66. **Jean Nicolas DELAUNOIS**

married

67. **Marie Jeanne DECRUCQ**

5th Great-grandparents

128. **Gaspar ? LESTE**, b. 16 Dec 1649, Jemappes, married. 7 Jul 1680, Jemappes.

129. **Françoise ? LECOCQ**, b. 10 Aoû 1651, Jemappes.

6th Great-grandparents

256. **Henri ? LESTE**, b. 1 Mai 1622, Jemappes ?, married 1 Aug 1643

257. **Isabelle ? DUMONCEAU**, b. 18 Aug 1619, Jemappes?

258. **Jean ? LECOCQ**, b. 10 Oct 1621, Jemappes, married 17 Sep 1646, à Jemappes

259. **Catherine ? HEUTTE**, b. 20 Feb 1618, Jemappes

7th Great-grandparents

512. **Pierre ? LESTE**

513. **Leonardine ? LEGRAND**

514. **Guillaume ? DUMONCEAU**

515. **Françoise ? DELEPIERE**

516. **Godefroid ? LECOCQ**

517. **Jeanne ? MATON**

518. **Charles ? HEUTTE**.

519. **Isabelle ? CAVÉE**

Belgian Emigrants from the Borinage region of Belgium

Combined work of Jean DUCAT, Deb JONES, Phyllis SNYDER and Régine BRINDLE

S HONORE-- , Alexandre, b. Hornu		emigrated to Osage, KS, 1886
H HONORE-- , Alexis	b. Wasmes	emigrated to Osage, KS, 1889
W1 LISSE , Elise	b. St Vaast	
c1 HONORE--- , Alexis Jr.		emigrated to Osage, KS, 1889
c2 HONORE--- , Francois		emigrated to Osage, KS, 1889
c3 HONORE--- , Pierre		emigrated to Osage, KS, 1889
W2 HONORE--- , Louise	b. Cuesmes	emigrated to McCartney, PA, 1904
c1 boy		emigrated to McCartney, PA, 1904
c2 girl		emigrated to McCartney, PA, 1904
H HONORE , Victor	b. Wasmuel	emigrated to Tiffin, OH, 1904
W EMONS , Agnes	b. Boussu	emigrated to Tiffin, OH, 1905
c1 HONORE , Victor, Jr.		emigrated to Tiffin, OH, 1905
c2 HONORE , Alphonsine		emigrated to Tiffin, OH, 1905
c3 HONORE , Jules		emigrated to Tiffin, OH, 1905
S HONOREZ , Jules	b. Boussu	emigrated to Spring Valley, IL, 1903
H HUSSIERES , Emile	b. 30 Aug 1874, Cuesmes	emigrated to McCartney, PA, 1904
Son of HUSSIERES, Charles (32)/HONORE, Desiree		
W DUDOME , Clemence		emigrated to McCartney, PA, 1904
c1 HUSSIERE , Emile Jr.		emigrated to McCartney, PA, 1904
c2 HUSSIERE , Fernand		
S JOLY , Hyacinthe	b. 7 Dec 1842, Quaregnon	emigrated to Jeannette, PA, 1889
S JONNIAUX , Emmanuel, b. Paturages		emigrated to Seammon, KS, 1905
H KAISE , Damien	b. ca 1870, Jemappes	emigrated to Hastings, PA, 1905
W LALLEMAND , Celine	b. ca 1874, Jemappes	emigrated to Hastings, PA, 1905
c1 KAISE , Eva	b. ca 1899, Jemappes	emigrated to Hastings, PA, 1905
S LACHAPELLE , Edouard, b. Quaregnon		emigrated to Converse, IN, 1890
H LAIR , Francois	b. Jemappes - widower -	emigrated to Jeannette, PA, 1892
W2* JOLY , Philippine	b. Quaregnon	emigrated to Jeannette, PA, 1892
C JOLY , Fernand	b. 26 Aug 1875, Quaregnon	emigrated to Jeannette, PA, 1892
Daughter of ? /JOLY, Philippine		
S LAMBERT , Oscar	b. ca 1875, Boussu	emigrated to Spring Valley, IL
S LARDINOIS , Albert	b. Borinage	emigrated to McCartney, PA, 1908
H LECLERCQ , Adolphe	b. Cuesmes	emigrated to Patton, PA, 1903
W CALIN , Marie	b. ca 1871, Cuesmes	emigrated to Patton, PA, 1903
c1 LECLERCQ , Adolphe, Jr. , b. Cuesmes		emigrated to Patton, PA, 1903
H LECOCQ , Leonard	b. Cuesmes	emigrated to Patton, PA, 1904
W CARDINAL , Flore	b. Cuesmes	emigrated to Patton, PA, 1904
c1 LECOCQ , Albert	b. Cuesmes	emigrated to Patton, PA, 1904
c2 LECOCQ , Elisabeth	b. Cuesmes	emigrated to Patton, PA, 1904
c3 LECOCQ , Celine	b. Cuesmes	emigrated to Patton, PA, 1904
c4 LECOCQ , Berthe	b. Cuesmes	emigrated to Patton, PA, 1904
S LECOCQ , Nestor	b. Cuesmes	emigrated to the USA, 1907
H LECOCQ , Eugene	b. Hornu	emigrated to Bridgeport, OH, 1891
W HONOREZ , Albertine	b. ca 1858	emigrated to Bridgeport, OH, 1891
c1 LECOCQ , Georges		emigrated to Bridgeport, OH, 1891
S LECOMTE , Edouard	b. Quaregnon	emigrated to Patton, PA, 1888
with nephew:		
H LECOMTE , Louis	b. Quaregnon	emigrated to Patton, PA, 1900
W GALLEZ , Lydie	b. Quaregnon	emigrated to Patton, PA, 1900
c1 LECOMTE , Louis Jr		emigrated to Patton, PA, 1900

S LEFEVRE , Antoine	b. Cuesmes	emigrated to Danville, IL, 1908
H LEFEVRE , Edmond	b. Jemappes	emigrated to Oreste, IN, 1893
W LEVEQUE , Marie		emigrated to Oreste, IN, 1893
c1 LEFEVRE , Denise		emigrated to Oreste, IN, 1893
c2 LEFEVRE , Fernand		emigrated to Oreste, IN, 1893
c3 LEFEVRE , Nelly		emigrated to Oreste, IN, 1893
S LEPAGE , Victor	b. Boussu	emigrated to Chicopee, KS, 1905
S LEPOINT , Fl Aug. (with 2 females)		emigrated to the USA, 1904
H LETE , Francois (Frank)*1, b. 11 Nov 1859, Flenu		emigrated to Catlin in 1892
Son of LETE , Auguste/POUILLARD, Hortense		married in 1880
W DEROUX , Josephine	b. Feb 1859	
c1 LETE , Augustine (Gustine), b. 26 Feb 1883, Cuesmes		md John B. STRAIN - 9 May 1903, Covington, IN
c2 LETE , Achille Francois, b. 22 Jan 1885, Cuesmes, md Marguerite DELANOIS*		- 26 Jun 1905, Danville, IL - d.3 Aug 1939
c3 LETE , Frank Louis Jr. b. Nov 1888* (see below)		md. Louise DEBAILLEUL - 28 Dec 1914/5
c4 LETE , Alphonse	b. 27 Jun 1892	md 1. Della VON DOM/2. Amelia Adelange DIEU - d. 15 Sep 1951
c5 LETE , Amelia	b. Sep 1894, IL	md Melvin PICKETT
c6 LETE , Eli	b. 16 Mar 1899, IL	md. Katherine NORA d. 29 Jun 1969
*1 Francois LETE then married Elise (Aline) BOZZOLA, who was born in France in 1865		
* Marguerite DELANOIS was born in Cuesmes, Belgium on 25 Feb 1889.- died 19 Sep 1974, Danville, IL		
information received from Phyllis Snyder's personal research		
S LETE , Oscar	b. Quaregnon	emigrated to Patton, PA
H LEVEQUE , Alexandre	b. Jemappes	emigrated to Weir, KS, 1901
W POMMIER , Louise	b. Marchienne	emigrated to Weir, KS, 1901
c1 LEVEQUE , Achille		emigrated to Weir, KS, 1901
c2 LEVEQUE , Bertha		emigrated to Weir, KS, 1901
c3 LEVEQUE , Emilie		emigrated to Weir, KS, 1901
S LEVEQUE , Eugene	b. ca 1843 - Left from Gilly	emigrated to Weir, KS, 1899
H LEVEQUE , Polyxene		emigrated to Cherokee, KS, 1891/3
W ..., Florence		emigrated to Cherokee, KS, 1893
H LEVEQUE , Thomas	b. ca 1861, Jemappes	emigrated to Weir, KS, 1891
W CABOT , Rosalie	b. Gilly	
c1 LEVEQUE , Alexandre, Jr., b.	Gilly	
c2 LEVEQUE , Polyxene, Jr., b.	Gilly	
c3 LEVEQUE , Malvina	b. Gilly	
c4 LEVEQUE , Eloy	b. ?	
c5 LEVEQUE , Emilie	b. ?	
S LHOIR , Aline	b. Cuesmes	emigrated to Pinckneyville, 1905
S LIBERT , Frank, Sr.	b. 10 Oct 1876, Marcinelles	
Son of LIBERT , Felicien (Phelixion)/MENIES, Eugenie		
S LION , Jean Baptiste	b. ca 1846, Cuesmes	emigrated to Clearfield, PA, 1905
S LORY , Jean Baptiste	b. ca 1846, Cuesmes	emigrated to Westville, IL, 1904
H LOY , Charles ca 1866	Cuesmes	emigrated to Hastings, PA 1892 and 1901
W FINET , Clementine	ca 1867 Cuesmes	Hastings, PA 1892
S LUPANT , Joseph	b. Dec 1847, Cuesmes	emigrated to Danville, IL, 1865
H LUPANT , Nicolas Juste Francois, b. 28 Dec 1856, Cuesmes		emigrated to Danville, IL 1912?
Son of LUPANT , Francois/FINET, Augustine		married 5 Dec 1888 - Cuesmes -
W SAILLEZ , Juliette	b. 22 Feb 1865, Cuesmes	emigrated to Danville, IL
Daughter of SAILLIEZ , Joseph/FINET, Louise		
c1 LUPANT , Juste	b. 22 Feb 1887, Cuesmes	emigrated to Danville, IL
c2 LUPANT , Alice	Cuesmes	emigrated to Danville, IL
c3 LUPANT , Freeman	IL	emigrated to Danville, IL

S LUPANT, Romain b. 19 Jun 1873, Cuesmes emigrated to Patton, PA, 1904
 Son of LUPANT, Romain/ANDRE, Virginie

S LUPANT, Oscar b. 13 Apr 1881, Cuesmes
 Son of LUPANT, Romain/ANDRE, Virginie

H MANFROID, Honore b. 20 May 1861, Ciply
 Son of MANFROID, Pierre Joseph**/COLPIN, Louise, married 20 Jul 1892 - Cuesmes

W DIEU, Philomene* b. 8 Jun 1855, Cuesmes
 Daughter of DIEU, Jean **/FINET, Francoise**

c1 MANFROID, Juvenal (Alfred) b. 25 Jun 1893, Cuesmes

c2 MANFROID, Louise b. 16 Dec 1895, Westville, IL married to - TISON

c3 MANFROID, Delva b. Feb 1898, Westville, IL

sc1 DELANOIS, Rosa Augustine b. 20 Jan 1885, Cuesmes
 daughter of DELANOIS, Agapide/DIEU, Philomene married ORLEA,

sc2 DELANOIS, Margarete A b. 25 Feb 1889, Cuesmes
 daughter of DELANOIS, Agapide/DIEU, Philomene married 26 Jan 1905, IL - LETE, Achilles*1

sc3 DELANOIS, Policarpe b. Dec 1892, Cuesmes
 son of DELANOIS, Agapide/DIEU, Philomene

*DIEU, Philomene, widow of DELANNOIS, Agapide with whom she was married on 22 Dec 1875 in Cuesmes

** DIEU, Jean, died in Cuesmes 15 Jun 1887/FINET, Francoise died in Cuesmes 28 Jun 1867

Other children to the DELANOY-DIEU couple :
 Felicien DELANNOY, b 15 May 1873, Cuesmes
 Augustine DELANNOY, b 5 Aug 1875, Cuesmes
 Juvenal DELANNOY, b in Cuesmes on 4 Sep 1887.

** MANFROID, Pierre Joseph, died in Cuesmes 1 Jan 1867.

*1 Achille LETE, b abt 1883, son of Francois LETE and Josephine DEROUX

The emigration of inhabitants from the Land of Arlon to the USA during the 18th and 19th centuries - Part 2

Researched and written by André GEORGES

Political Environment.

Around 1800, the region's political landscape, is again constantly changing with a more or less lengthy foreign presence: from 1715 to 1793-94, the Germans, then the French until 1815; the Dutch until 1830.

With all these changes brought about by successions, wars and agreements between great powers, I think the country's inhabitants didn't have the right to speak up. From time to time, some public demonstrations expressed the people's disapproval and/or when notables, decided the situation concerning customs, army taxes, taxes had become unbearable. In most cases, resisting had to be "passive": varied frauds, refusal to enter military service, desertions, etc.

There were in reality only few choices: either to put up with the system, to comply with the regime or to leave the area and settle elsewhere.

In 1830, some Luxembourgers took part in the Belgian Revolution, mainly to rid themselves of the Dutch dominion with its pressures (financial and other) imposed upon the Land of Arlon and not necessarily of the Dutch men and families that were integrated into the population like the WEYDER family, or the ROUGERY and so many others.

On September 30th, 1830 (year of the Belgian Revolution), the Dutch Battalion, whose barracks were in Arlon, left the town "at the sound of the drums", "The Major BOELEN got on his horse after shaking the hands of some who had come to bid him farewell."

The Country, as History shows, is accustomed to political change and was probably then as it is today, ready to mold its life, its habits and environment according to these changes. The National Anthem of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg says it well "we want to remain as we are", which also seems to be the desire of the old families of the Land of Arlon, that is, not to become German, nor French, but to remain Luxemburgers even if holding a Belgian identity card. What does it matter anyway, since tomorrow, in the new Europe, we will be Europeans first, Luxemburgers, next.

Social and Economic Environment

The social and economic environment was made difficult because of regular invasions, numerous wars and natural catastrophes. The available land and its poor quality make it impossible for the annual crops to be sufficient to nourish everyone. The industries are few as are the factories. There is only one choice¹⁷, in most cases, for young people to make: try and make their fortune elsewhere. This was still the case before WWII when for example, young women from poor families went "in service" (as they said) to Brussels, Paris or elsewhere. The birth of the railroad - it reached Arlon in 1858- opened new work horizons especially for men. Until not so long ago, employment on the railroad, in the army, and the administration were a way to solve unemployment rates around Arlon. There were more area people in Brussels and Liège than in Arlon. Today the land of Arlon and the Province of Luxembourg take advantage of the proximity of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg where there is a high demand for workers (low financial pressure for factories and on work) and has become a welcome place for emigrants from the European community.

The Land of Arlon was, well before 1830, traveled by German protestants fleeing persecution in their country of origin, going to Le Havre, France to embark to America, the land of promise. Contacts with those who could communicate with them (more or less the same language) may have created in the mind of some the idea of America being a "Promised Land".

The area was generally roman catholic, with a rather strong secular movement in Arlon, city where the population was ten times greater than in surrounding villages. (Arlon only had but one small church, St Donat and another which became a cathedral during the first half of the 20th century, St Martin, thanks to King Léopold II, " King of the Belgians").

The first to emigrate to America sold all their possessions (they had to pay for the journey and eventually buy land there) and they often left from the port of Le Havre, France, where they boarded and were often listed on the passenger lists as French. Some must have carried French Identification papers. The first emigrants traveled on sailboats, often in roughly kept quarters (straw mats) made to shelter the passengers. Food and hygiene were often horrible.

In the particular case of Hachy/Fouches it seems that a local priest who was serving as a catholic missionary in America, returned to the homeland from time to time and his stories may also have been a push factor for the departures. The young people sought the adventure and after a while they wrote and/or sometimes returned to bring some friends, relatives, or complete families to America, welcoming country with cheap and rich land. For example: the discovery of a stone quarry of high quality brought a need for hard work brought to a man named GEORGE, farmer and mason, brings his whole family to the USA.

It is proven that the emigration from Arlon was more rural than urban, since the situation in town is most likely less precarious as in the countryside.

The second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th witness the arrival of people, work recruiters who offer men work in the New World. The cost of the trip is paid by these 'slave drivers' who make a fat profit with the help of some Belgian accomplices. (Railroad) Sometimes it's false promises, like the case of the miners from the Borinage who had been promised salaries they would never receive, when in actuality, the mine owners purpose was to break the Irish miners strike. At other times, recruiters traveled through Belgium to get men to enlist in the Union armies of the American Civil War. These volunteers were not always clear as to the final purpose of their trip or were only informed at the last minute. As an example, "the Bellona Affair": 462 Germans and Belgians took the Bellona in Antwerp on July 6th, 1864 in route to the USA. In mid October 1864, before the attack of Petersburg, there are 47 survivors out of these foreign troops, used to substitute for Americans.

Did these men and women, young or old, single or married, widowed, really understand what was involved in this adventure to the other end of the world?

From their village, to the port of departure (Le Havre, Antwerp), crossing the Atlantic, the arrival in New-York, to their final destination somewhere in the USA, the journey sometimes took many months. Some died along the way. Later, steamboats, which were better equipped, made the journey easier. Once in the New World, they were met with the unknown, starting over completely in a different world. For those who had friends and family there, things were easier but it was still a big challenge to integrate into the American landscape.

¹⁷ In the case of inheritance, the assets went to the eldest, with eventual gift to the younger siblings

Area News:**Oregon**

Eigth Annual NorthWest Belgo-American Picnic :
Boring,(Portland) Oregon,Saturday July 21 at 12
noon. Mark your Calendars ! All members of The
Belgian Researchers welcome. RSVP Pearl Van
Den Heede at (503) 658-7088

West Virginia

The 10th Annual Picnic of the BAHS of WV will
be Sunday, July 29, at the Norwood Park Shelter
(Clarksburg City Park) at 12:00 noon. All are
asked to bring a covered dish or whatever they
choose. Also their "White Elephant" for the
drawing exchange.

Wisconsin Corner

The Peninsula Belgian-American Club held its first meeting of the year on April 19. Plans are firming up for the visit of 25 members of the Wallonie-Wisconsin Society of Belgium from June 12 to July 11. The group will take a 12 day tour of eastern Canada during this time.

The PBAC Clubhouse at Namur, Wisconsin, has been undergoing an extensive remodeling, with new siding already installed. It is hoped that the project will be completed by June. New Secretary-Treasurer Kim Potier Davis has set up a Website for the Club at www.rootsweb.com/~wipbac. You can also contact Kim by email at kpotier@itol.com

to request information concerning the Club.

"Ancestral Pursuit", a 2-day genealogy Workshop, conducted by the staff of the Area Research Center and Friends of the Library, University of Wisconsin/Green Bay, was held on March 23-24.

Mary Ann Defnet spoke on "Researching Your Belgian Ancestors" and participated in an open "Ask a Genealogist" session. About 200 people attended the Workshop.

To and From**From Susan HAVEL**

"For those that are looking for another source for information on immigrants to Door County the Peninsula Genealogical Society has a website at www.pgs.myfsb.com Some of the information on it includes a pre 1907 marriage index & 1901 census index. Projects we are working on at present are place name maps (started from the north) and updates for the cemetery indexes (started from the south which includes the Belgian townships)."

Sue Havel

President of Peninsula Genealogical Society
suehavel@greenbaynet.com

From Céline REISDORF, Arlon, Belgium

"Dear American 'cousins',

The Province of Luxembourg, one of the 10 provinces of the Belgian State, decided to play a central role in enabling

American citizens who are descendants of Walloon emigrants to renew their ties with their roots.

I am sending you this letter to see if people in your area are interested in a return to their origins.

Are people interested in returning to Belgium and meet their distant Cousins?

Céline Reisdorf, Province de Luxembourg

Service des Greffes

1 square Albert Ier, 6700 ARLON

Fax: 063 212 799

c.reisdorf@province.luxembourg.be

NAME

Given Names

ADDRESS

Telephone

Fax

E-mail

Why are you interested in our Province ?

What is the linking factor ?

Have you ever been to Belgium ?

What were your purposes ?

Do you have contact or do you know some of your cousins here in Belgium ?

Are you interested in travelling to Belgium ?

If so, what are your motivations ?

- Culture

- Tourism

- Family

- History

- Politics

- Other

Where would you stay ?

What kind of visit would interest you?

What would you like to see or who would you like to meet ?

Do you have some particular suggestions, expectations, or wishes?

**QUERY**

BL01-395: NEIRINCK/LAMONT, > Rock Island, IL

From Bax McClure: baxm3@home.com

I have been searching for the town in which my grandmother was born and possibly any information on my ggrandparents.

Grandmother: Marina U. Lamont, b. Feb. 25, 1888 & d. Feb. 21, 1974

Married Valerius Oscar Eugenius Julius Neirinck (went by Valere), b. Jan. 16, 1889 in Pittem Belgium and died October 29, 1973 (in Moline IL). They lived at 2350 28th St. in Moline (Rock Island County). Marina's parents were Achiele Lamont and Stephanie VanHecke. I have been told that he taught Agriculture at the University of Leuven, but have no proof as yet. Valere's parents were Julianus Constantinus Neirinck and Elisa Bourquin, both born near Pittem Belgium. Any further assistance would be greatly appreciated.

BL-01-396: NEPPER

From Gérard Nepper [mailto:gnepper@club-internet.fr]

I would find some descendants of following people, whose name is NEPPER (or NIPPER, etc..), native of Belgium and who left in the United-States since 1830:

On the "Mazzepa" ship, arrived in New-York in June 29th 1833:

- NEPPER Jacques (Jacob), b. 29 Mar. 1804, Habergy, his wife, DEVILLET Anne-Marie, b 17 Apr. 1811, Habergy, and their daughter Suzanne (Anne) b. 28 Oct.1832;

they arrived in Seneca, Ohio and went to Wisconsin (Ozoukee) by 1850 and Winneshak, Iowa.

- NEPPER Jean-Baptiste b. in 1804.

- NEPPER Henri, b.15 Apr. 1818, Habergy left 1 Apr. 1861 with his wife KRELL Catherine b. in 1828, and their 3 children: Marie-Catherine b. 25 Nov.1855,

Josephine b. 3 Oct. 1857

Catherine b. 4 Dec. 1859.

- NEPPER Christophe b. 20 Dec. 1846, Habergy; left in 14 May 1875.

- NEPPER Willibrord b. by 1817,

- NEPPER Felix b. by 1819,

- NEPPER Charles b. by 1850,

- NEPPER Marguerite b. by 1854,

- NEPPER Rosela b. by 1849

- NEPPER Angeline; they went to County of Stark, Ohio.

Left by 1840,

- NEPPER Ambroise, b. 2 Jan. 1818, Vance and d. in Jefferson Co., Kentucky 4 Jan. 1860.

NEPPER Christian b. by end of 1850, who would marry with Marguerite b. in Wisconsin and would have some children born in Michigan.

**Heredity:
A Genealogy Poem**
by *Grandpa Tucker*

I saw a duck the other day.
It had the feet of my Aunt Faye.
Then it walked, was heading South.
It waddled like my Uncle Ralph.

And when it turned, I must propose,
Its bill was formed like Aunt Jane's nose.
I thought, "Oh, no! It's just my luck,
Someday I'll look just like a duck!"

I sobbed to Mom about my fears,
And she said, "Honey, dry your tears.
You look like me, so walk with pride.
Those folks are all from Daddy's side."